943. This society is an apex marketing society for woollen handloom weavers in the State. It received assistance from the Central Cess Fund and it channelled all the finances to the primary woollen handloom weavers co-operative societies in the State.

Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

944. These societies, formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, financed artisans, craftsmen and small scale industrialists in the rural and urban areas for starting new industries or expanding existing ones and pursuing such other gainful occupations. There were 401 societies of such type during the year.

Rural Industrialisation Societies.

945. Co-operative Farming has been recognised as the only solution for effective improvement in agricultural production and the Government of India have formulated elaborate schemes under farming to be implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Co-operative Farming Societies.

946. Attention was paid to the reorganisation and improvement of the existing farming societies and there was considerable improvement in their working. The number of such societies existed during the year was 123.

Co-operative Unions.

947. There was one union called the Mysore State Co-operative Institute situated at Bangalore. It has been publishing a monthly journal styled as "Mysore Sahakara Patrike". It is maintaining a library and it is incharge of co-operative propaganda and education. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 50,000.

(v) Marketing.

948. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agriculturist population.

949. The concept of Agricultural Marketing does not restrict it only to the regulation of markets. Regulation of markets is only a part of agricultural marketing which has also to be linked up with other ancillary activities such as grading, transport, warehousing, financing and co-operative marketing.

950. By the end of the year, 57 Regulated Markets had been organised in the State. Of these, 54 were functioning.

Administration of Agricultural Market Acts.

951. The total income of the 57 market committees at the close of the year was Rs. 16,60,930-36 as against an

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expenditure of Rs. 11,20,299-33. The total permanent fund of market committees stood at Rs. 35,68,036.25.

Financial Assistance.

952. Loans amounting of Rs. 5·33 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government to 18 markets under the plan programme. During the year, Rs 5,000 was sanctioned to each of the Hassan and Challakere Regulated Markets under the non-plan programme.

Review of Arrivals of Crops in the Regulated Markets.

953. The production of Regulated Commodities was roughly estimated to cost Rs. 201 crores and the marketable surplus was Rs. 125 crores. Out of which the arrivals of these commodities to various Regulated Markets amounted to about Rs. 47 crores. The percentage of the marketable surplus sold through the Regulated Markets on the whole comes to about 39. On an average the additional monetary benefit accrued to agriculturists amounts to about Rs. 3 per 100 by selling the produce in the Regulated Markets. During the year, producers have realised monetary benefits to the extent of Rs. 141 lakhs. In addition, they have participated in the managements of the markets and have availed the benefits of correct weighment, prompt payment and other amenities.

Schemes attached to the Marketing Department.

954. (a) *Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence.*—Under this scheme which envisages supply of market news and supply of market intelligence on the lines suggested by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee, daily market news was being broadcasted at Bangalore and Dharwar Radio Stations. Weekly, monthly and quarterly bulletins were issued under this scheme and the weekly, monthly bulletins of prices were being supplied to Central and State Governments.

(b) *Scheme for conducting Survey and Market Research.*—The scheme envisages the publication of survey report on the marketing of agricultural and livestock commodities and make it available to the public. The Department has conducted 54 surveys and they have proved to be a source of vital and authentic information not only to the Government of India and the State but also to the public. During the year, survey reports on the marketing of oilseeds, cotton and rice were taken up.

(c) *Development of Regulated Markets.*—The plan envisages giving financial assistance by way of loans to purchase sites for the establishment of market yards and to develop them and to provide all amenities such as rest house, office building, auction hall, godowns, cattle shed, canteen, water supply, sanitation, electricity, radio etc, Out of the total outlay of Rs. 47,55,000 proposed for the scheme, Rs. 5,33,000 was incurred during the year.

Out of the 18 market committees to which loans have been sanctioned, six market committees have drawn loans for providing amenities in the market yard and the remaining 12 market committees have drawn loans for acquisition of sites for the market yard.

(d) *Development of Warehousing* :—To safeguard the interest of producers to arrange for scientific storage and to provide means of making finance easily available at the instance of the Government of India through the Reserve Bank, the State Government sanctioned a scheme for the formation of State Warehousing Corporation at a total cost of Rs. 34·30 lakhs in Government Order No. A & F FYD 57, dated 14th August, 1957.

During the year, the Government sanctioned the establishment of a State Warehousing Corporation under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Act, 1956 with the approval of Central Warehousing Corporation.

During the year, the Central Warehousing Corporation started two warehouses at Davangere and Gadag.

(e) *Grading and Standardisation* :—As in previous years, tobacco, oranges, and eggs were continued to be graded during the year.

Eggs :—The grading of both "Hen" and "Duck" eggs was continued at the Government egg grading stations, Mysore, Government Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore and grading of eggs on a voluntary basis by the Coorg Growers Co-operative Society Limited, and also at the stall at the city markets, Bangalore, Mysore.

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The total number of eggs graded in the State and their value for the year was as follows :—

No. of Hen eggs graded	...	1,97,638
Value in Rs.	...	90,759-78
No. of Duck eggs graded	...	31,962
Value in Rs.	...	3,056-73

Oranges :—The grading of oranges by the Coorg Marketing Co-operative Society, Limited, Bangalore was continued and the number of oranges graded was 20,636 and their value was Rs. 1,955-35.

Tobacco :—The grading of Flue cured virginia cigarette tobacco as per the "Agmark" specifications were continued by the Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore at their grading station situated at Whitefield. The total quantity of graded tobacco during the year was 4,63,341 lbs. and its value was Rs. 2,38,638-50.

(f) *Administration of Weights and Measures* :— The following five different Weights and Measures Acts were in force in the different regions of the new Mysore State:—

1	Mysore	Weights and Measures	Act	1902
2	Bombay	Do	do	1932
3	Hyderabad	Do	do	
4	Madras	Do	do	
5	Coorg	Do	do	

The Chief Marketing Officer was the administrative authority of the above Weights and Measures Acts.

The State Metric Committee constituted by the Government chalked out the programme for the introduction of metric system in the State from 1st October 1958.

During the year, 1,90,621 units of weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,14,639-03 was realised as testing fees. A total number of 220 prosecutions were convicted. In old Mysore State, 15,969 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 19,140-38 were sold by the Inspectors.

Export

955. Export of agricultural commodities will be of immense help to the growers as it will not only stabilise and bolster up the prices at home but also will enable them to get very decent price from markets which are outside the country. It will also enrich the country by bringing in the

much needed foreign exchange. Till recently the benefits of export trade were being enjoyed by the traders and commission agents. The profits were not at all percolating to the agriculturist class.

956. During the last two years, the Department received applications from 30 co-operative societies for grant of permits to export onions, potatoes, for export of a total quantity of 5,305 tons of onions, 1,906 tons of chillies and 3,100 tons of potatoes. It is stated that the societies earned a profit of Rs. 16,368-49 in the export trade.

957. Supplementary information on the marketing of wheat, bone resources and other utilisations, betel leaves, marketing of sunhemp and information relating to the production, marketable surplus, actual monthly arrivals and despatches by rail of the same agricultural commodities at all important markets was furnished to Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, Nagpur.

958. Information relating to monthly arrivals and rates of major foodgrains were furnished to Ashoka Mehta Committee.

959. Government was actively considering the question of unification of laws in relation to Agricultural Produce Markets Act, the Mysore Warehouses Act, and the Mysore Weights and Measures Act. The provisions of the new Act would help in removing the difficulties in the development of regulated markets and create conditions of the systematic marketing on a fair and equitable basis.